

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

Amusements Ta-day. Bijon Opera House-Adonis, Tand S.F. M. Casino-Name, S.P. M. Comedy Theotre-Keller, Jond S.P. M. Patr's Thouter-Domber & You 2 and filt C. M. Edon Muser-Tableaux in Way, 2c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. Brand Opera House - Shalows of a Great City. 14 1P. M Warrigan's Park Theatre-Oil Lavender, 2 and 2 P. M. Moster & Histin-Namon 2 and 2 P. M. Eyenum Theatre-Layets of All. 2 P. M. Madinon Square Theatre-Antonna, 2 and 2 P. M. Niblo's Gurden-Out Joan 2 and \$P. M.
People's Shoate - Share Na Lawn 2 and \$P. M.
Standard Theater - Nikelo &P. M.
Star Sheates - Comety of Errors 2 and \$P. M.
Tony Paster's - Whose Can It Be? \$P. M.
Union Square 1 heater - A Maral Crims 2 and \$P. M. Albin's Carden-Our Jose 24nd al'. M. Wallack's I beater-Dis Fielermans, 2 and SP. M 6th Avenue Theatre-Uttada 24nd 4P. M. 14th Street Theatre-Paquita, 24nd -P. M.

A Glorious Ticket.

The Democratic State Convention has made a ticket with life and force in it. Here are the

For Governor: David B. Hill, Chemung. leutenant-Governor: Roswall P. Flower, New York. Comptroller: ALTERO C. CHAPIN, Kings. Attorney-General: DENNIS O'BRIEN, Jefferson. Secretary of State: FREDERIC COOK, Monroe. Preggurer: LAWRENCE J. PITEGERALD, Cortland. State Engineer: ELNATUAN SWEET, Albany.

This is a genuine, thorough-going, vital, and aggressive Democratic ticket. It appeals to all Democrats, and it will get their votes. It harmonizes all the factions, and they will support it with their entire strength. It appeals to men of truth and progress, and they will stand by it. It calls upon citizens of genuine independence, and they will rally around it. It summons all wanderers from the Democratic fold, and they will return to give it their suffrages. It lifts the banner of victory above the legions of the Demogracy, and they will deserve their triumph. It is a glorious ticket. We thank the Convention for giving it to the people.

We shall have a sharp, sleepless, unsparing contest from now until election day. Work, work, work, is the duty of all true Democrats. With such leaders as HILL and FLOWER they have before them living exemplars of that unselfish patriotic industry which wins political battles and builds broad and deep the strongholds of great popular

It is a most auspicious, a most cheering ticket. And it will be elected!

Simple Truths.

The nominations have now been made on

both sides, and every man can choose. The Mugwumps seem inclined to follow their old side, nor is their choice to be regretted by Democrats. Every vote is welcome in an election as close as the coming one promises to be, and yet it is better that the Democratic party should be itself even if defeat should come to it by its steadings to its own principles, rather than that it should be carried to victory by aid purchased by concessions which must be too dearly paid for in the end. Indeed, the danger of defeat is lessened by the return of the party to dependence upon itself. The influence of its unwelcome allies has been weakening and disorganizing.

Yet those voters who, still friendly to the Administration, are none the less prepared to support the Republican State ticket, should not deceive themselves. A Republican victory in this State will be a defeat of the Administration, a blow at the Administration and the national Democracy. No excuse and no pretence can lessen the effect of such a defeat. The only way to support the Admiristration is to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Mugwumps do not seem to know this It becomes the duty of Democrats to be all the more active in the short campaign which has now begun.

The Conference and Its "Conflicting Interests."

That an adjudication of the questions raised by the outbreak in Roumelia will be attempted by a conference of all the participators in the Congress of Berlin is affirmed on good authority. The project has received, it seems, the assent of all the powers except England and Austria, whose acquiescence may be inferred from Lord SALISBURY'S suggestion to the Porte that it would do well to await the results of consultation before enforcing its authority. But will a conference, involving as it must do a grave loss of time, pour oil or water on the fires that are fast spreading through the Balkan penin-That depends upon the secret purposes of its influential members and on the extent to which its problems are complicated by the precipitation of events.

We can see already that there will be three parties in the Conference whose wishes are tolerably well known, and a fourth factor whose intentions are undetermined, but whose weight, in whichever scale it shall finally be thrown, will tip the balance. Turkey desires, of course, that the Berlin treaty shall be carried out in letter and in spirit, and nothing will content her but a restoration of the status quo. The Czar, whatever his professions, cannot but welcome any change that would prevent the Sultan from blocking the passage of the Balkans, and if he can at one and the same stroke substitute a more pliant tool of his own for Prince ALEXANDER on the throne of an enlarged Bulgaria, he will be doubly satisfled. Lord Salishuny, who can probably count at this juncture on the cooperation of France, would at heart, no doubt, be giad to uphold a territorial partition which he had a large share in effecting, but he is trammelled by the fear of lessening his chances of controlling the next House of Commons should be help to choke the aspirations of a Christian nationality for unity and independence.

If the present English Premier were likely to wield in the Conference the decisive influence which Lord BEACONSFIELD and he exerted at the Congress of Berlin, he might still find it impracticable to hit upon a mid-lie course which, while not exasperating the English people, would seem tolerable to the Sultan, who could not see with equanimity the Balkan passes held by oldiers over whom he would have no authority, and who cannot spare the tribute hitherto drawn from Roumella. Ever the latter of these difficulties could not be coped with, for although Prince ALEXANDER has offered, it is said, to continue the pay ment of the tribute, the promise could not be fulfilled. A main cause of the uprising was the fact that the Bulgarians living in Roumelia were forced to bear heavier taxes than or brethren of the northern principality. But the excess was solely due to the necessity of meeting the dues allotted by treaty to

the Porte. As a matter of fact, England has no reason to look fer the same ascendancy in the Con- | dent has found reason to intervene so speed- | azJsw.

tenure of office is too frail to make his good Germany's relation to the Eastern question has materially changed. Seven years ago New York Tribune vesterday. BISMARCK was hampered by the obligations to GORTCHAKOFF incurred during the Franco-German war, and, moreover, at that time his plans for the transformation of Austria into a southeastern power were not fully matured. He had to content himself with quietly impeding the fruition of Russia's hopes and inserting a wedge in the coveted peninsula by committing to his HAPSBURG ally the custody of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, to which the strategically useful district of

Novi Bazar has since been added. At present the German Chancellor must question at his pleasure, and advancing years admonish him that he has no time to lose. However he may choose to deal with the Roumellan troubles and with the wider commotion which their outbreak may provoke, he can reckon on the concurrence of Austria and Italy. He knows, also, that Lord Salisbury dares not ask Englishmen to . risk their lives in a cause so odious as the uppropping of the detested Turk in Europe. The Chancellor may nevertheless deem it expedient to protract the deliberations of the Conference and defer divulging his own designs until after the attitude of England is definitely fixed by the approaching election. Such procrastination will be commended by the knowledge that without a prompt application of potent restoratives the Suitan's plight will be incomparably worse three months honce than

About the view taken by BISMARCK of this Roumelian business we are still in the dark. and may for some time continue so. The one formidable obstacle to his omnipotence in the Conference will be Russia. It may tax the Chancellor's resources to devise a compromise propitious to his own schemes, and which yet will not provoke the Czar to violent resistance.

No Condolence Needed.

It is not true that when Mr. JOSEPH W. DREXEL heard the news from the Republican wigwam he went far into the woods with his saddest voiced bassoon and softly played 'The Heart Bowed Down."

It was a livelier air that the Dryads heard on Wednesday: for at the bottom of Mr. DREXEL'S big heart he was not sorry.

Rarely has a defeated candidate better ren on to rejoice. Mr. DREXEL has expended o more money than he can afford to lose. He has proved the loyalty, agility, and varied resources of the gailant gentleman who undertock the management of the now historic boom. In the flereest heat of the DREXEL canvass no harsh word was uttered about the amiable candidate, and no unpleasant campaign charge of any sort was brought against him. This fortune is exceptional, if not unprecedented. Not even the most unsernpulous of Mr. Drexel's opponents ventured a single instruction against his ability as a musician, his solid acquirements as an Egyptologist, or his character as a benevolent and public-spirited citizen. Hundreds of thousands of people who and never heard of nim six months ago now know him by reputation and like him for his many excelent qualities. More than all else perhaps his brief ex-

cursion in polities has resulted in securing for Mr. DREXEL a proper and permanently accurate register in the New York City Directory. No directory maker, after this, will dare to print his name as John W. DREXEL.

We have no expressions of condolence to offer to our esteemed fellow townsman. We rather congratulate him upon his defeat. We believe that he is inclined to congratulate himself. It is a good world; let us rejoice that it is ours to live in it.

The Silver Question West and South.

The Chicago Tribune prints several columns of answers to requests for opinions on the silver question from citizens of Hillinois. Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, That theory never had much plausibility, on Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia. The general result is that the bankers and wholesale merchants interrogated are opposed to the further coinage of the silver dollar, while the farmers and retail merchants favor it. The Tribune sums up its own conclusions as follows:

"Many who were earnest advocates of the remonetiza tion of silver now think it would be prudent to suspend the coinage: but it is clear that anything like the demonetization of silver or its permanent withdrawal from circulation would excite widespread opposition. In the South and West, at least, the people are well satisfied with the silver deliars, and while there is a growing disposition among prudent men to favor a suspension of the coinage for a time, it is plain that no such result can be brought about by arbitrary measures enforced without regard to public opinion. The public mind is apparently in that state where the people may be persuaded as a measure of prodence to consent to a suspension of

the coinage, or by means of a war on silver they may be aroused to resist every change. "The popular sentiment in regardito the silver dollar results intucty from the fact that it is the only form of oney beyond the control of the banks. The greenback size is innited by law to \$318,000,000. Bullion holders (or, in other words, the banks) control the gold coinage. The national bank notes are, of course, entirely in the hands of the banks. This leaves the aliver dollar as the only form of money whose issue is not largely controlled by the banks or limited by law to a certain amount. If coinage of silver should be suspended there could be no increase in coin or paper money except as brought about by the banks. Although there is a growing belief that such a suspension would be wise, there exists a strong popular distoctmation to give u the only form of money whose volume is not regulated by the banks. The belief is that if the coinage were once suspended it would require a desperate effort to restore silver, even though the public interests should urgently demand that step in the future. The methods and the tics adopted by the monometallists in the previous 'war on silver' are not forgotten. In this situation only pro dent and moderate measures stand any chance of su cess, and even these cannot be carried by arbitrary

This confirms what THE SUN has been saying all along, that the true missionary field for the opponents of silver is in the South and the West, and not in this section, where the banking interest and that of merchants engaged in trade with Europe has overwhelmingly committed the community to the single gold standard. The Representatives in Congress from this State, for example, voted solidly last winter, without distinction of party, against silver, and among all the Representatives from the States east of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac, only five voted for it. The ravings of our Eastern contemporaries against silver are, therefore superfluous here, and, as the Chicago Tribune intimates, only produce irritation elsewhere.

The Garland Matter.

The STERLING matter has agitated some of the newspapers for the last week or ten days. It relates to a comparatively unimportant appointment in the Custom House, bestowed upon a politician who is objectionable to the civil service Mugwumps. It has been so magnified as to receive the personal attention of the President, who has caused the new officer to be suspended for the time being.

This is all well enough. But if the Presi-

ference which, through the privy support of | ily and effectively in a matter which is rela-BISMARCK, it unquestionably exercised at tively so insignificant, he can hardly fall to the Berlin Congress. Lord Salisbury's institute an immediate and searching inquiry into the statements concerning Attorwill worth purchasing at a high price, and ney-General GARLAND and other Democratic officeholders which were published by the

The substance of those statements is that the Attorney-General is using his high office to promote the interests of a telephone company in which he is a large stockholder, and whose officers for the most part are prominent Democratic politicians. To this end, we are told. Mr. GARLAND has authorized the institution of a suit at Memphis of an unusual character, and designed to give his own corporation great advantages in telephone litigation.

These charges by a reputable journal cannot be ignored. Mr. GARLAND's past record gives us confidence that they can be met and feel himself at liberty to settle the Eastern | repelled; but they require immediate atten-

Whist as a Civil Service Test.

The late Sir ARTHUR HELPS, one of the wisest students of modern government in England, declared that competitive examination, under the British system, was mainly a mode of relieving those persons who ought to bear the burden of making a choice from the responsibility of so doing.

He favored a qualifying examination, but not competition.

"If you were to try the caudidates in whist," he said, "there might be a chance of discerning whether they would be capable of dealing with the real business of the world." We do not believe any scheme of examination devised by the United States Civil Service Commission is half as good a test of fitness for office as the ability to play whist, If the whist test were applied to the Civil Service Commissioners themselves, we should have, instead of the notorious Three

Cranks, a new Commission composed of such supreme artists in that unequalled intellectual game as Mr. Samuel, L. M. Bar-Low of New York, Demograt, Mr. NATHANIEL THAYER of Boston, Mugwump, and Mr. W. W. CORCORAN of Washington, Democrat.

If there are to be any Civil Service Commissioners at all, let us have such as these,

The Times and the Evening Post are rabid in their hostility to the Democratic State ticket. This is all right. It is a free country, and the Democracy will not be sad because of their de-

The quarrel between Spain and Germany over the possession of the Caroline Islands seems to be in a fair way to an amicable settlement. BISMARCE the other day accepted Spain's apology for the insult to the German Embassy in Madrid, and now the cable announces that the Pope has consented to mediate between the two nations in their dispute about the islands. The Spanish King has had a hard time keeping down the warnke spirit of his hot-blooded subjects, and is probably glad

"The great, magnanimous, devoted, heroic and ever regis American become "del not amount to much when here were circuted by Mr. Errias, Hookes Brassing, and Fore. Les threw "the great, imminan-ment deviced herein, and severanty". Such in it back ever and over easin, and it went to ejected only when thraft and either a hosten Breitid.

They never were possessed of autocratic nowers. They were always held under subjection to the President and the Secretary of War, Besides, GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN were not the only successful Generals. There was an officer named MEADE who won a very great and indispensable success at Gettysburg. and George H. Thomas was a General of the first order, who settled things pretty conclusively in the battle of Nashville. But back of them all were the great, magnanimous, devoted, heroic, and ever-ready American people, who furnished millions of soldlers and thousands of millions of money for the defence of the Union; and if none of these Generals had proved sufficient, they would have furnished others to complete the job.

If Pulsiven would think more and write less. he might in time write more sensibly.

The chances of the new star in Andromeda becoming a conspicuous phenomenon in the sky appear to be slight. On the contrary, the star has diminished in brightness and may eventually disappear. In that case the theory that it was formed out of a portion of the matter of the great Andromeda nebula. a process analogous to that by which our own sun is supposed to have formed, would become untenable. account of the suddenness with which the star made its appearance. It seems much more probable that this new sun in Andromeda was. before it suddenly blazed into visibility, one of those dead or extinguished stars of whose existence in considerable numbers astronomers are becoming more and more convinced, and that some such catastrophe as a collision with another huge dark body was the cause of its flashing forth.

Will a blush of guilt and repentance steal over the capacious chock of Dr. George Bailey Louiso, sometime Commissioner of Agricul ture, as he reads this atterance of Brother BLAINE's at the Maine State Fair?

"I have never had any doubt that, next to a first-class horse race, the most essential requisite of an agricul-tural fair as a five-minute address from a man who knows nothing about farming." But Dr. Louing never made a five-minute

agricultural address. He is good for an hour every time.

The enthusiasm excited by Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN'S revival of "Old Lavender" astounds the theatrical weather prophets. They had indulged in gloomy forebodings when Mr. Tony Hanr withdrew from the firm. Yet here is Mr. Hannigan coining money faster than over, while Mr. BRAHAM's now songs are heard on every street and in nearly every parlor in the city. The theatre was never more crowded. and Mr. Hankigan's merits as an author and an actor were never more universally recognized. Indeed, the popularity of his revival is so well assured that it bids fair to run all winter. All congratulate Mr. HARRIGAN. May his old partner, Mr. HART, do equally as well when he begins his engagement on the Bowery.

Mr. Anntos's Imprisonment in Ecunder.

WASHINGTON, Sopt. 25.-Mr. Julio R. Santos naturalized American citizen, lately released from imrisonment in Equador, called at the State Department this morning to pay his respects to the Secretary and to thank him and the officials of the department who interested themselves in his behalf for their services. To a reporter Mr. cantos said that the Ecuadorian authorities prejended to have liberated him in consequence of the passage of an act of pardon by the Ecuadorian Con the massage of an act of pardon by the Ecuadorian Congress. This was mere presents. He was liberated threshaws after the arrival of the Iroqueis, and woody in consequence of the section of the Iroqueis, and woody in consequence of the section of the inited Scatter acovernment. The charge accused him of having compered against the flower-ment of Ecuador was, he said untrue. He was imprisoned with some other housiness much as order that means unjust he exterted from into the had documentary proof of the willingness of the authorities or release him at any time upon the parameter of 250 keV. Mr. Santes will employ convert immediately, and was file a claim for damages with the State Department against the Government of Ecuador.

Complimentary Dinner to Gen. Sheridan. WEST POINT, Sept. 25,-The officers of the army mers at West Point gave Lieut, tien, Sheridan a grand complimentary dimer to night. About twenty five or thirty participated. Among them were Col. Sheridan, Institutes and Admiral D. Porter, H. S. N. who has been stopping at West Fourt a few days. Old army rear talked over included freelings of coded in the meaning of the code of the meaning ic General's brother, Gen Wesley Merritt, Col. Harry

Jews at the Court of Austria.

From the American Bruelite As regards the canard about Mr. Keiler's exewish wife, we are told that the Emperor of Austria ppointed two ex Jews, Dr. Glaser and Dr. Unger, memovernor of Bohemia; hence he has no objection to an

A CURIOUS BIT OF HISTORY.

The Chief Examiner of the Civil Service as a

Very Offensive Partisan. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Several days ago a gentleman of this city was looking over some old papers that had accidentally come into his possession. He found a blank book, upon the top of one of the pages of which was written "Executive Committee, Central Republican Association," Below this were the names and addresses of a number of persons. Following this page were the records of a number of meetings of the association, all dated in the summer of 1876.

The proceedings of the association and the

names of some of the Executive Committee at-

tracted the attention of the finder, and he determined to secure a full history of this "Central Republican Association" and its work, Soon after the war the clerks in office at Washington from some of the larger States formed associations for political and social purposes, the membership being confined to citizens of the State "temporarily resident in Washington." Nineteen-twentieths of the members of these associations were officeholders, and whenever it was practicable some one from the State holding a prominent place was made President. The main object of these associations was to prevent the removal of the associations was to prevent the removal of the members, and for this reason a prominent official who could approach the President or the Cabinet officials was needed as the head.

As many of the eierks and-officials were active politicians before their appointment, they continued such afterward. These State associations enabled them to do good work in the distribution of documents, sending out speakers and gotting voters home. Each of the New Endand States except Rhode I sand had its association, and all the Middle and Northwestera States. With the exception of Virginia and Maryland, the officeholders from the Southern States were jumped in one general association. Maryland, the officeholders from the Southern, States were imped in one genoral association, called the Southern Republican Association.

In 1876 there were more than twonly of these associations in Washington and they did most excellent service to the Republican party. The Democratic House of Representatives that year reduced the number of clerks in the departments by over six hundred. At that time Col. E. N. Hill of Arkansas was President of the Southern Republican Association, and is credited with having originated the idea of a union of the various associations through delegates, so that their united pow-

eredited with having originated the idea of a union of the various associations through delegates, so that their united power could be brought to bear to seeme the removal of any Democrats in office and the retention of all the Broubleans. At any rate it is certain that when this associations was formed it met for some months two or three times a week in Col. Hill's rooms, there being, as the books show, two or three delegates from thirteen of the largest associations, Incoming Maine, Massachusetts, Connectiont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Hilnois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Iowa, and the Southern Republican.

An ingenious method of discovering the polities of any doubtful afficibilder was adopted. This book shows the names of several hundred clorks and officinis who were marked as bemocrats, the department, bureau, and division in which "the suspect." was employed being given. It is further shown by the book that lists of these Democrats in each department were prepared by the Executive Committee. A letter written by it and delivered to the head of each department set forth the fact that the reductions in the departments were made by a Democratic House, and therefore should fall upon Democrats. The circular also asked that in making the reductions required by law the discharges should be made from the lists of Democrats furnished by this Committee of the Central Republican Association.

Ab but two of the thirteen members of this Executive Committee were colleched lers. Among the names of the thirteen is this antry: Casars, Lysas of Connection, stationery Department. CHARLES LYNAS of Connections, Stationery Depart

This is the same Charles Lyman who is now Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commis-

An Aged Negro who Didn't Want a Repub-

HALIFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Sept. 25 .- B Leftwitch, an aged colored man, known throughout this country as Uncle Bon, died yesterday morning. The day before his death he called his son to his bedside, and asked as his dying request that he should be carried to his grave by white men. He named eight of the leading

"Let no Republican throw one single shovel of dirt on my coffin."

His funeral took place to-day, and his request was carried out. He was carried to the grave by white men, some of them being sons of his former master. All the expenses were borne by white men, and the large crowd in attendance was composed aimost entirely of white men and wemen. The old negro had ever since the war voted the Democratic ticket, and had been aimost estracized by his race for so doing. He stood high in the community.

Canadian Cabinet Changes.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.-The following Cabinet OTTAWA. Sept. 20. The Minister of Changes will be gazetted to-morrow: To be Minister of Surveyor Boattle said resterday that he Railways, the Hon. John Honry Hope, now Minister of Agriculture, vice Sir Charles Tupper, resigned; Minister to be dishonest. of Agriculture, the Hon. John Carling, now Postmaster-General, vice Mr. Pope; Postmaster-tieneral, vir Alex-ander Camobell, now Min ster of Justice, vice the Hon. John Carling; Minister of Justice, the Hop. John one of the Judges of the Supreme Court . The Calculet, under the new arrangement, will be composed as follows: Premier, President of the Cameri, and Utilet superminedent of Indian Affairs, Sir John A. Macidemat: Wintster of Fanusco, Sir Leonard Thy; Munister of Galways, John H. Hope; Minister of Astreuliure, John Carling; Minister of Justice, John S. Thompson, Menister of Customs, McKenze Howell; Minister of Public Works, Sir John Provier Longevin; Minister of Public Works, Sir John Provier Longevin; Minister of Military, Sir A. P. Carron; Postinaster-deneral, Sir Alexander Cambriell, Minister of Indiand Revenue, John Coxtagae; Minister of the Interior, Thomas White; Sectetary of State, J. A. Chapleau, without a portfolio; Senator, Frank Smith. under the new arrangement, will be com-

The Dakota Prairie Fires

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 25.—The prairie fire is still razing. Reports reached here late last night that the Port Yntes military station was in danger, and that the whole garrison was out lighting the fires. The ther ter here ranged as high as ninety-seven yesterday BRAINERD, Minn., Sept. 25 - Dr. A. T. Graves has received a telegram from his head farmer in Barne-county Dakors, saying that the bindelings, crops, and everything on his form have been burned, and that first everything on its farm have been borned, and that fire is aweching the prairies.

Discussion has been 25--Frairie fires are still raging about here, and mines of country are borned over. Fears are entertained for the safety of the town, and teams are out plouding the breaks around it. Reports from other joints west of the Missouri fiver slow the same stale of affairs, and whese rain comes the fire cannot be checked, but will burn over the whose country. It will seriously interfare with the slugment of cattle from here, and shockmen are alarmed about the safety of their ranges, as winter feed will be short should the fire reach them.

Washouts on the Mexican Central,

CITY or Maxico, Sept. 25, via Galveston.-The heavy rains for the past week have played haves with the track of the Mexican Central Raifrond. The mail train from the United States, due in this city two days age, has not yet arrived. It was first delayed on the age, has not yet arrived. It was first debyed on the tripf division, north of talera, where there were a number of washoute, extending as intervals for about the number, and occasions several transfers and ourselfer repairs. Near Guidaline, south of Zarairra, a lank gave was for over 200 feet monotoneys after the passage of a north doubt fram ingul before last. The down true, at last accounts, was at higometer. Just north of Queretare are very tast washoute, extending at short line vans for every two mire, making transfer moonable. No train was despatched north from this city last night.

The Banging of Calnamen.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.-A large China firm in this city has received a despatch from Lewiston, Idaho, saying that agents have been sent to Pierce City o investigate the reported hanging of the five Chain non-there. It is said one of those hadged was a wealth's Chinese derechant named Governor, who had just closed the business and was about to return in China. The chinese flows for a live frobled about the late out ages at Rock spring, chair freek, and Pierce Chy on their country men, and exidently fear they may be repeated on a larger scale at hair Francisco.

Who was the Youngest Drummer !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hearing & such about the youngest drummer in the army during the war, I wish you would publish this. I enlisted on Dec. 4, 1861, as drummer when but 14 years of age, and Dec. 4, 1801, as drimmore when but 14 years of see, and 4 feet 0 inches high in Commany F. Numbershith New York Numbers, served three years, and was underlying but on the experience of mut on the 8, 1804 for reason of the experience of my term of service. I was not expected in their tent experience of many learn of service. I was not expected in their tent experience of the served the methy that I said out that was a quitted of one as a solder. I am now a member of Washworth Pool, No. 77, 14, A. B., and am also First Lieutemath of the Veteran Zonave Association of the city of New York.

Figure W. Bitsent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Aug. 31 ie Thomas Bavis was killed in your city by James

Are Tom Davis's Bonds tounterfeits?

one Thomas Davis was kined in your city to James I Holland. A most Davis effects were \$20,500 Matters inveship bonds with no compass afterhald. From the best interfunction consistent Was about a countriest. We are now paying interestint bonds to the amount of 500 for ann \$20,000 of this are not the amount in character to those found in Davis's personnel.

Matters, III. Sept. 22.

Commiserate the unfortunate boy or girl who does not possess and cannot get the factober of. Micholai with Frank Mockion's benefolent griffin and Palme Cox's Japanes, and Harvey's scientific game of the hall, and Ario fiates's curious study of the suppose straight lines of Greek arcintecture, and ever so much pesides in print and picture, that is as interesting anything that the imagination of boy or girl can con-

THE LATE CONSUL TO CHEMNITZ. Accounts Were Found to be Short.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 .- One of the most conspicuous members of the Thirty-third Assembly of Illinois was John L. Parrish. He became prominent because as the correspondent of the Daily News of this city, he wrote a sketch of the Hon. John L. Parrish, showing how he had, like Munchausen, with the strength of his own unaided efforts, lifted himself far above his surroundings, and was then about the only man in the Legislature possessed of brains. M. E. Stone, editor of the Noce, was at that time quite near to President Arthur, and secured Parrish's appointment as Consul to Chemnitz. Mr. Stone now has his finger in nearly all of Cleveland's appointments in the West, Parrish's creditors at once became importunate and piaced warrants in the hards of the Sheriff for his arrest. The imident, butcher, taker, and candlestick maker were all after Parrish, but he made his escape, got to Washington, received his credentials, and went to Chemnitz.

New a story is told here to the effect that

Washington, received his credentials, and went to Chemnitz.

Now a story is told here to the effect that when President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard began to go over the foreign offices the accounting officeals of the Treasury Department notified the State Department that the necounts of Parrish were in very had shape, George C. Tanner, Consul at Honduras, was ordered to Chemnitz to succeed Mr. Parrish. He arrived at his new post about the middle of April. The Consulate was in charge of Mr. Beichoff, who was acting as Vice-Consul withment any warrant of law. Neither Mr. Parrish nor his Vice-Consul, Clayton C. Mason, could be tound. A few days subsequently Mr. Parrish called at the Consulate and attempted to explain the shertage in his accounts by fixing the responsibility upon Vice-Consul Mason, who, he alleged, had abused his confidence. The next day Parrish disappeared again, and has not been heard from since.

Mr. Parrish has been in Chicago of late, but his relatives declare that he now makes his headquarters in New York, representing certain Saxony manutacturers there. His family have since gone to Brooklyn, and are now living at 1,012 Greene avenue.

BRIBERY ON THE STEAMSHIP PIERS. Mr. Dorshelmer Promises to Indiet Passen gers as well as Inspretors

In reply to Secretary Manning's letter calling on District Attorney Dorsheimer to put a stop to the levy of blackmail by Custom House inspectors of baggage and to bribe, giving by passengers returning from Europe. Mr. Dorsheimer wrote this letter yesterday: Hon Jones! Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, Wash

Mr Dran Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. in which you call my attention to the very defective and very scandalous condition of affairs respecting the examination of the eggage of passengers arriving at this port, and the operation in putting an end to these violations of law.

The gin insures you that your instructions will be realously carried out, and that all the power of this office
will be used to these in this permittions and most disregulable practice. The first to record who shad be found
paying an officer money, and the first officer who shad
be found receiving annex in contravention of the saws,
will be presented to the straid dury, and the indetinents
against their will be promptly breacht to trial.

I think that juncts notice should be given of your determination to institute this reform, and therefore. I
have taken the therry of senders will communication
to the press for publication. Where we very truly,
your servant.

The object points of Spartners Memorials by

The chief points of Secretary Manning's let-ter were printed in Time Sun vestoriay. Mr. Horshoimer supplies what was omitted in the Washington despatches, as follows:

to fraveders than is now other Government that which is rate of duty on so many imported Brichalding as we do, celabling as we do, certain that I fully appreciate the circumstances while contribution in which the near strangers are cline such great minibers of Pristellars, passentials which great minibers of Pristellars, passentials with a telephone and increase in contribution of the contribution in passes. The backings, however, that is to be delivered to the

Wyoming County Proatbilloulets.

Wansaw, Sept. 25.-The Prohibition Convention was held here to-day, eleven out of sixteen towns being represented. They placed in nomination the following ticket: For member of Assembly, A. H. Sleeper of Perry; County Clerk, W. H. Chnes of Wassaw; Dis-trict Attorney, C. H. Sherwood of Wassaw; Superin endent of the Poor, Gilbert G Prey of Engle: Justice of feeding. Morgan L. Mehres of Covington; Coroner, Pr. W. D. Hust of Gameswile. Two of these candidates outed for James G. Biathe last fall. The Treasurer's report for het year's campaign ex-censes shows that only \$55 was expended. The dele-lates are mostly old man, theroughly satisfied that they gates are mostly old men, thereingly satisfied that they are young to suppress the hunor traffic. The State Committee are offering Finch of Nebraska for one speech in each county for £3. The State vote is estimated at 20,000, and the county vote at 400.

A Theatrical Company Stranded.

Synacuse, Sept. 25. - Dickson & Stone's Comnny, which began an engagement in "Bluff" here last youing, were descript by their manager, Edward Loudon, who returned to New York. The actors have loudon, who returned to New York. The actors have not received their sainties for two weeks, and are withhold means. The company, which in his steam behand, classes beforeres, P. Giddons, B. Bortz, C. Barrette, J. Kavansanch the st. Felix sisters. Edward Garbey, Rose lince, and John D. Gilbert opened to therein five weeks ago under meany expense and busin as has not been good. The company has selected togens of Borks one of their number, as unsurger, and decided to play their engagement here and by Albany, and then to return to sew York and dishard. Mr. Dickson has belegraised that he will be here to morrow morning, and he is expected to arrange for the resief of the players.

A Child Fulls 200 Feet and Escapes Unburt. Newnengii, Sept. 25, -Willie Burke, 5 years a steep rocky ledge. 200 feet high, this afternoon and by a miracle excepted metant death. In fact, he was only ina mirrolly excepted instant death. In fact, he was only injured should, being out a little about the head. The
ciff is at the reprof McMuller's Hotel, and at its bottom,
which is culton Sneker. Hore is a crock. The lad was
playing with other children in the trock yard of the
horel which he felt. The distinctioned a cut on the forehead had not known were broken. The hore is always an
other of interest in visitors in Manharough on account
of its great depth. About thirty years ago a feb-yearchildren felt down the citil. Search was made an injust
for him, but be wise not found. The next incrime he
was distanced on the opposite side of the crock undurt.

One of Secretary Chandler's Last Acts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, One of the last acts Fearethry Chandier was to order the payment of \$500,000 as a dual parament on the machinery of the monator Paritia. Fourth Anditor Shelley has now therefore that amount regarded the servant of Pay Director Sticelan of New York, on the ground that the law radied for a see trail of the rithins while in point of fact they were to total at the dark. Pay Director following the law memory in Brack on the order of the Chief of the Europe of steem Engineering, conferred by the order of the Science and Stock, he is responsible for the money unless toughts, as the law stock, he is responsible for the money unless toughts, he became sink for the third of the premises was simply elected. store as a final payment on the machinery of the

The filter bate at the bary Yard.

Washington, Sept. 25.-The Swaters and the WABHINGTON, 26PL 25.—The Swatara and the Yante, lader with six r from the New Origans Min to the Treasury in Washington, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard to include. The work of transferring the silver from the vessels to the Treasury will be entered upon to morrow, and will consume the greater part of the week. When the coin is precived at the Treasury Department I will be countried, a lader which, with the present arce, will occupy about two months.

A Decision Against Paymaster-General Smith Washington, Sept. 25.-The Supreme Court

or this district today decided not to hear further argu-ment in on the pedition of P. younder-tieneral Smith pray-ing that the Secretary of the Navy and the court martial be restrained from further proceedings against Amith, and condecide decision of brackers to the petitioner. The controller of the control model an appeal to the super-curity of the United States, and the Court issued its writ of arrive. Bishop O'Sadiyan Mefores a Purse. Washington, Sept. 25.—The Right Rev. ectated on sunday last, was presented with a purse of

Figure 1 his congregation, but he declined to accept it, and advised the committee to turn it over to his ancessor for the burn of the delt of the church. He said he came among them with nothing, and preferred to take nothing accept with inclining. Moses Plends Guitty.

Boston, Sept. 25.-In the Superior Court to-

SHE SUED HER NIECE FOR SLANDER, And After an Adverse Verdlet and been Ren-

dered, She Took Polson and Died. READING, Sept. 25.—Robert W. Spang is foreman in his brother's electrical establishment on Court street, this city. This week Mr. Spang and his wife were in court before Judge Hagerman as pinintiffs in a suit for slander against Miss Lottie Harvey, aged 19, a nices of Mrs. Spang, being her sister's child. The allegation was that Miss Harvey, both in Reading and in Philadelphia, made use of words derogatory to the character of Mrs. Spang, accusing her of being a disreputable woman, and said no one of any consequence would associate with her. Owing to the prominence of the parties, the trial attracted a throng. Both sides had able counsel. Mrs. Spang, 37 years of age, was a dark-complexioned, nervous, thin woman of medium beight, with very black hair worn in waves. She was in court, and paid the closest attention. Frequently she burst into tears, and was intensely mortifled.

The defence was that Miss Harvey had not made any direct charges against Mrs. Spang. that Miss Harvey had visited the Spangs, and that while there Mrs. Spang made damaging remarks against Miss Harvey's father, and

that while there Mrs. Spang made damaging remarks against Mics Harvey's father, and that then Miss Harvey said: "If you say that against my father, then you are a — "I meaning that Mrs. Spang was not reputable). The plaintiff showed by witnesses from Philadelphia that Mrs. Spang was not reputable). The plaintiff showed by witnesses from Philadelphia that Miss Harvey had repeated the conversation there.

Judge Hagerman, in his charge, told the jury that if they found for the defendant it could by no means be construed that Miss Harvey's charge was true, because the defence claimed they had not spoken the words. The jury thought it was simply a word quarrel among women, and that the case should not have been brought into court at all. They accordingly found for the defendant.

The verdict had a terrible effect on the mind of Mrs. Spang. She said that it meant that Miss Harvey's charge against her was true, and that the people would so construoit. She became nervous, agliand, and went pittiully, finally tolling her husband that she would drown herself. They retired last night at 9 o'clock, Mr. Spang comforting his wife and obtaining her promise that she would do nothing rash. At 10 o'clock he awoke and found his wife in the front room. He induced her to retire, and she again promised not to do anything wrong. At 3 o'clock this morning Mr. Spang was awakened by hearing his wife said long. That verdict has made my life miserable, and I have taken poison. Good-by.

The frightened husband hastily summoned Dr. Loose, but it was too late. The dying woman was then suffering terrible axiny. She confessed that an hour inclore she had taken a half table spoonful of "Rough on Rats," a poison that had been bought a year aga. She pointed to a table drawer where she had taken a half table spoonful of "Rough on Rats," a poison that had been bought a year aga. She pointed to a table drawer where she had taken a half table spoon the The wife died at 4 o'clock. The right of the reference of the order was at last complete. The wife

EIG BLIZE IN CHICAGO. Starting in the Lumber District Near Where the Great Fire of 1871 Originated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—At 12½ P. M. to-day fire started from some unknown cause, but supposed to be from sparks from a locomotive, in the lumber yard of Charles S. Gardner & Co. on South Ashland avenue, south of West Twenty-second street. A high wind was blowing at the time, which fanned the fire into a blaze. Before the engineer in the pair went to reside at 127 Third avenue, in this city, under the mame of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Simpson. The petitioner avers that subsequently they were married in Graces of the following the fire into a blaze. Before the engineer to provide the fire into a place. Before the engineer to provide the fire into a guardian ad litem of the infant plaintiff. blaze. Before the engines had got to work the Fire Marshal foresaw that it would require a great effort to subdue the flames, and he turned in a second and then a third atarm. This

in a second and then a third aiarm. This brought to the seene a large number of engines, and they arrived none too seen. As the fire spread the wind seemed to increase in velocity. All along from the slope of the vinder down to Twenty-second street and everywhere in the neighborhood the wildest excitement prevalled among householders. Crowds of anxieus and frightened women and children ran nither and thither, some screaming and some wringing their hands and looking aginst at the fire, seeming to anticipate a repetition of the great conflagration of 1871, as the blaze started very near the origin of that fire.

conflagration of 1871, as the blaze started very near the origin of that fire.

The flames spread rapidly to the yards of C.
B. Flynn & Co. and those of the John Spry Lumber Company, almost competely envelop-ing them, and threatening the large yards of the Soper Lumber Company. Thousands of men were employed by the latter firm to throw water in buckets on the piles of lumber. White working in the yard of Flynn & Co. several firemen were covercome by the heat. They were rescued from their nerilous positions and working in the yard of Figure Co. Severa firemen were overcome by the heart. They were rescued from their perilous positions and barrel for. By persistent work the fire was got under control after burning two houses with-out reaching the yards of the Soper Lumber Company. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

The latest incident in the Atalanta-Stiletto controversy is the following letter " New York, Sept. 25, '85, J. B. He, vshoff, Esq., Bristol, R. L.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of the 24th inst. asking for an acceptance or rejection of your challenge is at hand. An acceptance of rejection of your challenge is at hand. My letter of the 23d inst. was michaed as a rejection of your proposition, as I showed you how it was an impossibility for the Atlanta to row moder the conditions you named. In addition to the reasons then given, hereif the locally your attention to the absurdary of a steam yacht 250 feet in length and a draught of 15 feet when rimming, racing on the fluston with one-95 feet in length and a depth of only differ, and to start at the first of the city of the row in whiteheld and a depth of only differ, and to start at the first of the city that the first of the rimming the row in whiteheld and in the first of the course the Atalanta, with her draught of fifteen feet, would have to atem a three mide current in the middle of the channel, while the west side of the river over the flust with a current of only one-half to one mile accine ther. My pronosation to you is free from all these objections and offers an opportunity for a train of the relative inerties of me two yachts, which would settle the question in dispute beyond any doubt. I must decline to answer further common the start of the river of the first of the residue in the original probability. It was the first to a superfurite of the two yachts, which would settle the question in dispute beyond any doubt. I must decline to answer further common manufactions containing propositions that are abourd and the contest with the Atsianta he should have accepted them. My letter of the 23d inst. was intended as a rejection of

The Scheme of the Chicago Socialists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.-The Socialistic leaders of this city are out with a new scheme. There are about 250,000 wage workers, laborers, and artisans in Chicago. nd the number of trades and occupations of represented here is, in round figures, 500. The Socialists propose to organize every trade and every organization on a Socialistic basis. There are to be division made into what will be known as groups of international all working people, or Socialistic unitons, and there are be as many featral lador Unions as there are national be as many Central Labor Unions as there are uniformities numerically strong enough in Chicago to make it worth while. Indie have been engaged for the whole season for the burpose of holding regular assembles on Womesday nights and Sinchays, at which the creed and winns of the socialistic will be publicly expounded. The first practicul end which is will be adopted to attain will be the effectivening in of the calculations seem to an into the effectivening in of the exhibitors seem, to an into enforcement of the eight-hour rule by legislative mana, but it is boildy admitted that intimidation and the use of brute force are to be advocated.

Bergh Objects to Contractor Baird's Bid. Henry Bergh has sued in the Supreme Court

to restenie the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works, who are the Board for repaying Firth of Public Works, who are the Board for reparing Pirth avenue, from acting mon the plans, proposals, or specifications of Matthew Baird, a belief for the contract. Mr. Bergh asserts that with an award of the contract to Mr. Berch under the latters had there will be no security that the payenness will be of the best material or although the most substantial manner, and that four-tone for crosswalks will render the avenue unsate for lowes. Mr. Bergh alleges, e.e., that there is no outloorly of law for giving Mr. Burth as his proposal product, the paying stone show in the avenue, estimated to ne worth section.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 25.-This afternoon a terrifle explosion occurred at the excavations being made for the erection of the paper mills at York Haven, eight allos above York. There were eight binsts to be made with examine several of the blasts went off and the one failing to do so was examined by the workings, when by successful to the workings, which by successful to the work was exploited and the men were blown for a considerable distance. All received natures of a frightful character, some had arms and others legs broken, and their faces and bodies were terribly lacerated. Two are so badly injured that it is thought they will die.

Five Men I Jured by a Premature Explosion.

l'ormer Confederates Cheering the Old Fing. Lynchbung, Va., Sept. 25,-The surviving Executiving. Va., Sept. 25.—The surviving Confederates of Redford counts and this city held a grand reunion at Liberty toolsy. Three thousand former Confederates were in line and much enthusiasm prevailed. Congressional John W. Banki was the speaker of the day and received a regular systion. Gen. Jubial A. Early made a partroit speech and was loudy cheered. The cannon placed on the fulls surrounding the form bounded aid day long, and the trops marched under the United states flar, which was greated everywhere with tunnitions applaines. Altogether this was the greatest gata day that this part of the State ever saw,

Predicting a War of Hares in Canada.

MONTHEAL, Sept. 25,-Col. Onimet, M. P., the commander of the Sixty Afth Regiment, a Queen's Coun-sel and Crown Prosecutor, said to your correspondent ted and a trawn prosecular, and to your correspondent today that sooner or later there would be a war of races it Cahada. The English pieces he said, had for some long time must home singuing drift at the French Cahadhans, and they would not stand it. He regrested the fact very much, for he had given reserved for the educated function had be found that his compatrated had feelings of intense hafted against the highest which could only be exhibited when it is the control of the control which is the found of the control which is the control of the control which is the control of the con

For all lung complaints and throat troubles Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palifative and curative. It is a standard remiedy besides for coughs and colds, and needs only a trial to prove its merit.—Adv.

WHY WAS THIS MAN SHOT? An Attempted Homicide in a Fifty-fourth

Street Saloon Yard. A man roughly dressed, with his clothes overed with blood, staggered into the Fortyseventh street police station at 4% o'clock yesterday morning and told the Sergeant that he had been shot. He said that he was William Reynolds, a coal shoveller, living at 462 West Fifty-second street. He was wounded in the right shoulder. He said that he and John Carney, a car driver, were in Charles Boske's saloon at 514 West Fifty-fourth street, and that while he was temporarily in the yard

and that while he was temporarily in the yard Carney shot him.

Detective Biley found Carney in Boeke's salloon. He denied the shouting at first, but afterward admitted having shot at some cats. He said he had no trouble with Reynolds.

The revolver from which the shot had been fired was found in the barroom. It was an extra large navy revolver. One exploded shell was found in it.

Adelph Baumer, the bartender, said that the revolver belonged to him, and that he saw Carney fire it at Reynolds.

In the Yorkvide Court Carney told Justice Gorman that the revolver was accidentally exploded. The bartender denied this, Detective Biley said that Carney had been arrested a few months before for stabbling a man.

A certificate from the bouse surgeon at Rossavelt Hospital, where Reynolds had been sent, said that Reynolds would probably recover. Justice Gorman held Carney.

THE WIFE MUST BE PROVIDED FOR Unpleasant Consequences Followed a Secret

Marringe in Thirty-first Street.

John McDonald, a sickly-looking young

man, 25 years old, was with his family at 231 East Nineteenth street. About a month ago he married his mother's chambermaid, whose name was Kate. The fact of the marriage was kent secret until one day last week, when during a family squabble, a policeman was called into the house to arrest John. Then his wife rushed forward and proclaimed the truth, McDonald's fatuer, who sails musical instruments, after paying Kate her back wages, amounting to \$155, ordered the young couple out. They took froms at 46 Carmine street.

Here John was taken sick and went to bed, where he remained until fast Wedooaday, when his brother and sister called upon him and persuaded him to return home. Then his wife obtained a warrant from Justice Patterson on a charge of abundonment. Vesterday all the parties angeared in Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Patterson decided that if John was to be cared for at home, his wife must be, too, otherwise provision should be made for her support. The prisoner was paroled until Oct. 26, to allow him time to decide how he would care for his wife. ments, after paying Kate her back wages,

GEORGE DREWS DIVORCE SUIT.

A Nineteen-year-old Bridegroom who Says his Wife Descried Him.

George F. Drew, aged 19, of 200 Nassau street, Brooklyn, wants an absolute divorce. About a year ago, against the wishes of his who is about his own age, by the Rev. A. S. Kavanagh of the Warren Street Methodist Church. A short time afterward, it is alleged. the bride cloped with Charles B. Dickinson, a

SUNBEAMS.

-California has two separate Presbyterian hurches of Chinese and one of Japanese. -A South Carolina negro Justice has ruled that the taking of a man's watermelons is not larce

-Miss Susan Coolidge in a letter to the Evening Post states that she was not a collaborator in the Saxe-Holm stories, -Senator Anthony bequeathed to Brown University the only known copy of the original edit of "The New England Primet,"

-Less than four out of each hundred mericans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1840 to eight per cent, and is now twenty-two. There are only seventeen States

-A new club, the Salisbury, to which Americans are especially welcomed, has been established in London. Lord Randolph Churchill is a dominant nember, and the house was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Marlborough. -The Rev. Sam Jones has had very hard

luck of late. His stable has been blown up by dynamite by some anti-prohibitionists, and his gospel tent was struck by a evolone and wrecked. Still Sam keeps up his hammering attacks on the devil. -American imitators of Englishmen can hardly none to equal the fifty families who form the

ulation of Greenwich, Va., for they are all from

England, and they maintain their native manners. One resident is a nicce of Dickens's Cheeryble Brothers, and the has an annuity of their giving. -Methodist girls are assured by the official journal of their Church that they cannot dance with out breaking that solemn yow which they made at the thar, "in the presence of God and Hisangels, to renounce

the devil and all his works." The assertion is further made that truly good Christians are never dancers. -Tobacco has been celebrated in a Louisville convention. The glorification of the weed was pitched in this key: "I hold in my hands a sample of the grandest suricultural product of God's fruitful world, for tobacco stands without a peer as the solace of

the rich and of the poor, of the civilized nation and or -Minnesota has just hanged a man under its reastablishment of the death penalty. Seven years ago a law was made to leave to the jury the decision whether the convicted murderer should be killed or imprisoned for life. The jurors invariably chose the liv ng punishment, irrespective of the atrocity of the Then the plan of letting the Court designate was tried with no different result.

-"Show me your license, if you please, sir," said a French gamekeeper to a poach-er. "I'm not hunting game my friend.," said the poacher; "I'm only looking for who has run away into the woods w fellow, a neighbor of mine. When I find her I'll shoot her, and the fellow too." "That alters the case," said the gamekeeper, with a grin; "but before you go and further show me your marriage certificate."

-In a lecture at the meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Roberts pointed out the cur rent error that wince aid digestion. "Wines," he said, "inhibit the action of salivato a marked extent, and have a retarding effect on peptic digestion." He though effervescing wines were the least injurious, and that wipes taken with table waters did not embarrane salivary action. Distilled spirits taken in moderation were found to promote digestion very distinctly.

-The attendants at the cholera hospitals n Madrid and elsewhere in Spain are all Sisters of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and their presence secure of as much efficacy as medicine. All the regular attendants fled. All these soil sacrifleing women are ladies by birth, chiefly from Navarre, Cataluna, and Valencia. n an ordinary hospital the duties which fall to a Sister's are unpleasant enough, but in these cholera hosptals, foreshen by all, one shudders to think of all they must go through

-Henry Ullin, of a New Orleans creels family, was a brisk, bright young fellow when he disappeared from that city twenty years ago. He has re-turned broken down in health, but not in spirits. In the time of his absence he was a Lieutenant in the navy, an inventor of a machine for which he got \$30,000 in l'aria agambier who spent that money in a year, a fighter in the French army in Mexico, a builder of dreiges for the Sucz Canal, and now an agent for De Lesseps in Panama. He thinks that few men have more persistently been alternately pauper and producal.

-At the office of the Adige of Verona there appeared the other day an ag d indy, still robust and ay, who offered to recite at performances proposed to be given in favor of old actors reserving a benefit night for herself. She was Rosalinda Carus formerly an actress well known in Verona through her career, and lately on account of her venerable age. She was hern on Aug. 27, 1785, and has therefore just completed her one hundredth year. She is still able to read with out speciacles. All the savings she had been able to accumulate during sixty years on the stage had been devoured by the troubles she had gone through, princi-pally by the burning of the Monte de Fieta, and the inun-

dations which occourred a few years aco.

-According to Prof. Tyndall's investigations, the singuinals have enter of the water of the links of Geneva is due to the presence of small indicate particles, probably derived from g acter dust, branght into the take by dramage from giarier streams, and of such extreme introduces as not to settle even when the wa-ter is allowed to stand for a long time. Examination also makes apparent the fact that not only is the light mainly blue from the free moment of its reflection from the minute parties, but the restricting the elements which are aye accompany the long are still further an structed during the transmission of the scattered until y true molecular absorption. These two causes, scatering and absorption are therefore considered sufficient to account satisfactorily for the excentional blueness of

both the Lake of Geneva and the Mediterranean hea-